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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, JAN. 17. 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 3.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ANDREW G. CURTIN, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Both Houses of the Legislature.

READ JAN. 8, 1862.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—

GENTLEMEN: It has pleased Divine Providence, during the last season, to give us abundant crops, unbroken peace within our borders, unanimity among our people, and thus to enable this Commonwealth to do her full duty to the country, to herself, and to posterity. For these blessings we have cause to be grateful.

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th Nov., 1860, was		$681,433.08
The receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, were as follows:—		
From ord'y sources,	3,017,645,57	
From temporary loan under Act of April 12, 1861, at 6 per cent interest and negotiated at par	475,000	
From 6 per cent. loan under Act of May 15, 1861 also negotiated at par.	2,612,150	
From society of Cincinnatus	500	
From United States on acount military expenses	606,000	
From Pay Masters and others, refunded	32,229.45	
		6,743,525.02
Total into Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861		7,424,958,10
And the payments as follows:		
For ord'ry purposes	$3,144,480.34	
For military expenses,		
Under Acts April 12 1861, and May, 15 and 16, 1861.		
474,873.85		
1,708,462.68		
170,535.51		
	2,353,872.04	
For Am't loan under Act April 12, 1861, repaid	375,000	5,873,352.38
Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov 30, 1861		$1,551,605.72

PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED.

Received from temporary loan, under act April 12, 1861	475,000	
Repaid as above	375,000	
Outstanding Nov 30 1861	100,000	100,000
Rec'd from loan under act May 15, 1861		2,612,150
Am't of public debt funded and unfunded, Nov. 30, 1860	37,969,847.50	
Paid during the fiscal year	101,331.42	
	37,868,516.08	
Remaining unpaid, (exclusive of military loans above mentioned,) Nov. 30, 1861		37,868,516.08

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOANS.

Receipts from military loan under act Apr. 12, 1861	475,000	
" May 15	2,612,150	
From Pay Masters and others refunded	32,229.45	
		3,119,379.45
P'd milt'y expenses as above,	2,353,872.04	
P'd for redeeming loan, act Apr. 12	375,000	
		2,728,872.04
Unexpended of military loans		$ 390,507.41

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ORDINARY REVENUE.

Balance in Treasury, from ordinary sources, Nov. 30, 1860	681,433.08	
Received from ordinary sources during fiscal year	3,017,645.57	
	3,699,078·65	
Paid for ord'ry expenses, as above	3,144,480,34	
Unexpended of ordinary revenue		554,598.31
Rec'd from United S. Gov. on ac't military expend.		606,000
Rec'd from Society Cincinnatus		500
Balance in Treasury, as above		$1,551,605.72

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in September, which accounts for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The State has on hand a surplus of uniforms and equipments which cost about $190,000, which the United States have agreed to take and pay for at cost.—Arrangements have been made with the General Government for the reimbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last. The bills as paid are forwarded to Washington and partial repayments have already been made.

It will be observed that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1861 have decreased, but as payments have been made on some of them since the settlement at the end of the fiscal year on the first of December, and more may reasonably be expected in addition to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereinafter stated, the balance available in the treasury will be largely increased.

It will also be observed that it has not yet been found necessary to call in all of the loan effected under the act of the 18th of May last.

In some items the ordinary revenue of 1861 was in excess of that 1860.

The loan authorized by the act of May 15, 1861, was taken at par. This occurrence, most gratifying under all the then existing circumstances of embarrassment, affords triumphant evidence of the confidence of the people in the stability and integrity of the Commonwealth, and of the determination to support the Government.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been as shown by my Proclamation of 5th of September last, as follows:

Debt redeemed from 4th of September, 1860, to 1st of September, 1861		$300,801 01
Of stock loans	$300,050 00	
Of interest on certificates	8,330 01	
Of relief notes	421 00	
		$300,801 01

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the Departments under their care.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the last spring received from the Philadelphia and Erie (late Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company forty bonds of that Company for $100,000 each, and a mortgage to secure the same executed in conformity with the third section of the act of March the 7th, 1861. That company has also deposited in the State Treasury its bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, in accordance with the 6th section of the same act. On the 9th of May last I granted my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the said company one thousand of said bonds, being to the amount of one million of dollars. This warrant was issued in conformity with the law, the five per cent bonds mentioned in the fifth section of the act (except those belonging to the State and now in the Sinking Fund) having been previously surrendered and cancelled, and satisfaction entered on the Record of the Mortgage mentioned in said fifth section. Having received notice from the company that the bonds so delivered to the company or their proceeds have been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law, on the 21st of June last, I appointed John A. Wright as Commissioner to examine and to report to me whether said bonds or their proceeds had been appropriated to the purposes required by the act. His report has not yet been received by me.

It is understood that arrangements have at last been made under which the direct railroad connection between Philadelphia and Erie will be completed within a short time.—It is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of this great work to the Commonwealth, and especially to Philadelphia and Erie and the hitherto neglected counties near its route west of the Susquehanna.

By the act of the 21st April, 1858, for the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company it was provided that if that company should sell said canals for a greater sum in the aggregate than three and a half millions of dollars, seventy five per centum of excess should be paid to the Commonwealth by a transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for the same and payable in like manner.

The company sold the canals and reported that the share of the profit on such sale, due to the Commonwealth was $281,250, of which $250 was paid in cash, and for the remaining $281,000 the Commonwealth received coupon bonds of the Wyoming Canal Company, to that amount, being a portion of bonds for $900,000 issued by that company and secured by a mortgage of the Wyoming canal, formerly called the Lower North Branch canal.—These bonds bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July, and the interest was paid by the company to January last inclusive. The interest due on July last has not been paid. Judgments having been obtained against the company on some of the coupons for the upaid July interest, a bill in equity was filed in the Supreme Court by a bond and stockholder, in which such proceedings were had that by a decree made on the 2d of September last, the property and affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a receiver.

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bond holders, which contemplates a sale of the canal, under lawful process, and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming a new company, of which the capital stock shall be one million of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, of which each assenting holder of a mortgage bond, for one thousand dollars, shall be entitled to eighteen shares, and each assenting holder of fifty shares of stock of the Wyoming Canal Company, shall be entitled to nine shares. Of course no officer of the Commonwealth had authority to assent to the proposal, or in any way to affect her position. It is believed, also, that the plan is not one that ought to be assented to by the Commonwealth, and that under all the circumstances, if the convenience of individual parties requires a change as proposed, the debt due to the Commonwealth ought to be first paid or fully secured.

I suggest that the Act passed 8th of April, 1861, entitled, "An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, &c," should be modified so that in all cases in which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth by the company as whose property a public work may be sold, the purchasers thereof shall not be entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by the Act unless they shall have first paid the debt due to the State, or secured the same by their bonds to the Commonwealth secured by a first mortgage on the work itself.

I commend the subject to the immediate consideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an early day to enforce a sale of the canal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would in that case be necessary.

The wicked and monstrous rebellion which broke out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands its effectual suppression.

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at length views of the character and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from the present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot afford to have a foreign power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chesapeake or the Mississippi, and she will never acquiesce in such a result, whatever may be the cost in men and money of her resistance to it.

On the 9th of April of last I directed the attention of the Legislature to the necessity which existed for an improved military organization, and on the 12th of the same month the act entitled "An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonwealth" passed, appropriating the sum of $600,000 for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia. On the 12th of April the President, by proclamation, called for a military force of 75,000 men, of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was at first sixteen (afterward reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve as infantry or riflemen for the term of three months unless sooner discharged. This call was enthusiastically responded to by the people of Pennsylvania.—The first military aid from the loyal States, which the Government received at Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which arrived there prior to the 19th of April. On that day the passage of other corps from this and other States through Baltimore was impeded by force, and during nearly two weeks afterwards the communication between Washington and the loyal States was almost entirely cut off.—On the 19th I received a request from the War Department that the troops preparing in this State should be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted and transported by the State in consequence of the then inability of the United States. This request was, of course, complied with, and twenty five regiments, (being eleven regiments beyond our quota,) comprising 20,175 men from Pennsylvania served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred to. As the furnishing those volunteers with supplies was, necessarily, under the circumstances, a hurried operation, and as complaints were made in regard to them, and frauds were alleged to have been perpetrated, I appointed a board of commissioners to investigate the whole subject.—A copy of their report with the evidence taken by them has been already laid before the public. It is the intention of the Auditor General to open the accounts of such parties as appear by the testimony to have been overpaid, and this course has already been taken in two of those cases.

On the expiration of the term of the three months men, in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers where thrown into Harrisburg without notice and detained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp equipage and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, Md., and they arrived here destitute of all means of shelter and of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and under the circumstances of emergency I deemed it necessary to make arrangements for aiding in the cooking and baking of the rations, and also for furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived during the night, or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted, so far as ascertained, to $744-20, and I reccommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to pay them? It ought to be stated that these expenses would have been much larger, but for the liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens, and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-handed hospitality and generous aid to our wearied hungry soldiers deserve rememberance and gratitude.

At the special session of the Legislature which commenced on the 30th of April last, I recommended the organization of a reserve corps, to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by the State, and drilled in camps of instruction, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the act of the 15th of May last, such a corps was directed to be raised, and a loan of $3,000,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of that and other military preparations. Men more than sufficient in number to form some ten regiments of the Reserve Corps had previous to the 15th of May been accepted by me in pursuance of a call on me (afterwards rescinded), for twenty-five regiments, and were then already assembled and subject to my control. Most of these men volunteered for the Reserve Corps, and were immediately organized. The remaining regiments were rapidly recruited and the corps was thus completed, and Geo. A. McCall, of Chester county was commissioned as Major General, and assigned to the command of all the forces raised or to be raised under the provisions of the last mentioned act. The regiments composing the Reserve Corps were instructed in four camps in different parts of the State, until they were taken into the service of the United States. Two of these regiments, under the commands of Colonels Chas. J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two companies of artillery, under the command of Col. Chas. T. Campbell, at the pressing instance of the War Department, were sent to the relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, and remained for about six weeks there and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations.

Towards the close of July the whole Corps was called for under requisition, and taken into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull's Run, eleven regiments of this fine body of men (armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and in all respects ready for active service), were in Washington. The regiments and companies from Western Virginia and the remaining two regiments, making the whole number of fifteen, soon joined them there, and they are all now in service under the command of Gen. McCall who has been commissioned as a Brigadier General by the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six men, and constitute a division comprising three brigades, a regiment of artillery and one of cavalry. The whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying the Reserve Corps, (including the expense of establishing and fitting the camp of instruction, of recruiting, and supplying regimental flags, and the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and companies in Maryland and Western Virginia, which were all defrayed by the State) has amounted to $855,444,87. This does not include the transportation on railroads, as the separation of that account would have been a work of great labor, nor does it include the pay of the two regiments during the campaign, but it does not include all the expenses, which were heavy, of teams and transportation, not on railroads, for the two regiments on the campaign above mentioned. Twelve regiments of the Reserve Corps were paid, subsisted, &c., by the State to the average date of 22d July. The two regiments in Western Virginia were paid by the State to the date of their departure from Harrisburg on that expedition. The cavalry regiment was not paid by the State It will be perceived that the whole average expense per man was $53,95.

Previous to the 31st of April last, a regiment had been enlisted in the city of Erie from Northwestern Pennsylvania. When the call was made on me on that day for 25 additional regiments, the Erie regiment was ordered to march to Harrisburg. The call was rescinded, however, before the regiment reached Pittsburg, and I ordered it to encamp at that city, where it remained until the 30th of June. The National Government declined to muster the regiment into service—as all existing requisitions made on the State were more than filled.

Much apprehension existed in the Western and Southwestern borders of the State, and it was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Pittsburg to meet any emergency that might arise. After the passage of the Act of the 15th May, 1861, it was expected that the regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer Corps, but as the men had been a long time from home and remained inactive in camp, they declined entering the service, and were substituted and paid up to the 30th of June by the State. Two regiments have since been enlisted from the same part of Pennsylvania at the city of Erie, one of which has been at Washington in service since September, and the other is now ready for marching orders—and it is due to the first Erie regiment to say that most of the men are now in service.

Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of Infantry and two regiments of Cavalry were shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen have already been raised and are in the service of the United States, and the remaining two are in the course of organisation and nearly ready to march.

In addition to the requisitions on the State, the War Department had given authorities to numerous individuals to raise volunteers in Pennsylvania, but as that system was found to create much embarrassment, a general order was issued by the War Department on the 25th of September last, placing all such organizations under the control of the Governor, and shortly after a requisition was made on the State to increase her quota to 75,000 men. Those independent organizations, as they were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments, and as completed and sent forward, form part of the quota of the State.

The State regiments have been numbered, and the last to this date is numbered 115.—Two of the three months regiments have continued in service under the late requisitions, and retain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty-three three months regiments, there are ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in service and preparing twenty-four companies.

The following table of the existing Pennsylvania volunteer force is given for information:

REGIMENTS IN SERVICE.

66 regiments of infantry of which 6 were rifle regiments,		71,189
11 regiments of cavalry.		12,690
1 regiment of artillery.		1,077
		84,956

COMPANIES IN SERVICE.

7 companies of infantry,	707	
6 " " cavalry,	578	
6 " " artillery,	936	
	2,221	
		87,177
Enlistments in other than Pennsylvania organizations, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned,)		6,400
Total in service,		93,577

REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

12 regiments of infantry,	13,092	
1 " " cavalry,	1,136	
1 " " artillery,	1,077	
	15,305	

COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

1 company of cavalry,	109	
4 companies of artillery,	624	
	733	
		16,038
In service,		93,577
Preparing for service,		16,038
Pennsylvania's contribution,		109,615

Exclusive of 20,175 three months men now disbanded.

The regiments preparing for service are incomplete. Those that may not be filled by the 16th inst. will be consolidated and sent forward. Of the regiments in service, the 11th and 15th regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72nd, and 106th, regiments and one company of Infantry are in the command of Major Gen. Banks; the 45th, 50th, 55th, 76th and 100th regiments of Infantry are in South Carolina; the 48th Infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the 108th Infantry and 11th Cavalry are at Fortress Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 79th Infantry, the 7th and 9th cavalry, one troop of horse, one squadron of cavalry, two battalions of artillery are in Kentucky; the 84th and 110th Infantry are in Western Virginia, as are also three companies of Infantry, four companies of cavalry, five companies of light artillery; the 87 infantry are at Cockeysville, in Maryland; one company of artillery is at Fort Delaware; all the remainder of the volunteers are at or near Washington. Upwards of 300 volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners it may be expected that they will soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th of May last, I have procured regimental flags for the Pennsylvania volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments. In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright members of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of the Commonwealth.

The General Government requested that the States should abstain from purchasing arms, as their competition was found injurious in the market, and in view of the large expenditures of money in arming and equipping the volunteer force of the State, provided for the defence of the National Government, I did not purchase any as authorized by the 28th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861. The State has now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm all her volunteer organizations in existence; but, influenced by the threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms and without injurious competition with the National Government. Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. 1930 arms have been thus distributed. I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners of all the border counties, offering arms to them as soon as military orgaizations shall be formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirements of the 27th section of the Act of 15th May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand arms to such military organizations as may be formed in Philadelphia on a plan to be approved by me as Commander in-Chief. Muskets and rifles to a considerable extent have been furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms under assurances from the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or other near designated points, and that their immediate departure was required. It was thought wise in these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons, forges, ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary implements and equipments were furnished by the State to the artillery regiment of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these were furnished by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used in collecting arms throughout the State and repairing and altering them in the most approved manner.

The State has now

62 pieces of artillery, of which 17 need repairs.

26,753 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired, 1910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1930 in the possession of County Commissioners, and 1,000 with the reserve corps of Philadelphia.

In addition to this the city of Philadelphia has

9 pieces of rifled artillery, and

4,976 muskets and rifles.

The State has also in the arsenal at Harrisburg

1,966 sabres and swords, and

1,957 pistols; and the city of Phila. has

440 sabres, and

326 pistols with the necessary accoutrements.

There is also in the Arsenal at Harrisburg a large amount of accoutrements and ammunition for artillery and small arms.

The Adjutant General is successfully engaged in collecting arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at least, 5,000 muskets and rifles and several pieces of artillery will still be collected.

The care which has been bestowed upon the comfort of the volunteers, and the goodness and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the excellent arrangements of the Medical Department under the control of Surgeon General Henry H. Smith, are proved by the fact that more than 60,000 men have been for various, generally short periods at Camp Curtin since the 19th of April last, and that down to the 1st January iost. there died but forty-nine men at that camp, viz., forty-four from sickness, two (belonging to regiments from other States,) who had been injured on railroads, two accidentally killed in Camp Curtin and one shot in Harrisburg.

To facilitate the making of allotments of their pay by our volunteers in the field for the support of their families at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin and S. C. Humes, Esqs., commissioners to visit the camps of our men on and south of the Potomac, and also James Park and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissioners to visit the camps of our men in Kentucky and elsewhere in the western country, to call the attention of the troops to the system of allotment and to encourage them in adopting a practical plan for carrying it into effect.

The several reports of these commissioners are highly satisfactory.

For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General and Paymastor General which accompany this Message.

The duties imposed on me were so onerous that I found it necessary to invite the temporary assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me to perform them.

In this capacity, Cols. Thomas A. Scott, Gideon J Ball, and John A Wright contributed their valuable services from the middle of April until they were called away by other duties. Col. Scott remained until he became connected with the War Department, Col. Ball until the 1st of June and Col. Wright until the 23d of July; for the time thus devoted to the service of the State they have refused to receive any compensation.

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell, J. Brown Parker and Craig Biddle were in service up to the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its mangement show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his office.

It is but just to all these gentlemen that I should bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fidelity with which their duties were performed.

The quota of the State having been more than filled, and her military force organized, I was enabled on the 20th of Dec. last, to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the Act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding $20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury $8,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the actual expenses of persons employed on temporary service, none of whom received any further compensation, and expenses of the commissions appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expenses of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line and five hundred dollars on secret service. My account is settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the 1st of December. On that day I had expended $6,400, and except some inconsiderable payments made since, the balance remains in my hands.

The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account.

An account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had then been ascertained and settled by the accounting department here, was made up to the first day of September, 1861, and presented on the 12th of that month at the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement and allowance. The sum of $606,000, has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the General Government of the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be provided for by any existing act of Congress.—

As these expenses were incurred by the State or the benefit of the General Government, and have been productive of results most important to the welfare and even safety of the country, it would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with the Legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax. Assuming the completion of this arrangement, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving fifteen per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary.

Whether this credit be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

In case the State assumes the payment of this tax there should be such revision of the tax laws as will hereafter equitably apportion the burden among the various interests now subject or that can properly be made subject to taxation. The saving of fifteen per cent, to the people of the State by the assumption is a matter worthy of thought, but a more important consideration is that it will enable you who represent all the varied interests of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such manner as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue laws had imposed on real and personal property as its full proportion but little more than one third of the taxes needed for the ordinary expenditures of the government. By the act of 15th May last, the tax on this species of property has already been increased one sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax the whole burden of it will fall upon these interests, interests too, most unfavorably affected by the war, whilst other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly two thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to contribute one dollar of additional tax.

The militia system of the Commonwealth is very imperfect. I recommend the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigency of the times.

I earnestly recommend to the legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools, would in a short period give teachers to the common schools who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would in my opinion be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent instructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics and all fitting subjects of instruction except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration, as one of material perhaps vital importance.

I have taken measures, to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water approaches on the seaboard and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory in their result.

I send with this message a copy of a communication from General Totten, chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity for floating defences on the Delaware, and have his assurance that they shall be prepared at the earliest moment.

I have had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Erie on the subject of the defenceless condition of that city, and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defences on the lake, and that the ordnance at the city of Erie was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861. The Secretary of the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the United States steamer Michigan should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the national Government unexpectedly fail in its duty providing adequate defences at our assailable points, East and West, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished, by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

In selecting a site for a National Armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty.

I commend to the attention of the Legislature the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing state of which and the rapid progress of education are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg and of Western Pennsylvania, of the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind and the Northern Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Children at Media, show that these meritorious charities are well administered, and I recommend that the countenance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to them

Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose names will be forthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance at the present time of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the compensation provided for by the joint resolutions should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue to redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was imposed on them and the government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payments by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies. The sons of our best citizens, young men of education and means fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments. Their gallant conduct, whenever an opportunity has been afforded to them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The universal movement among our people, signifies that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to quell the present insurrection and preserve the Union, and they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 17, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately.

CESSNA vs. HOUSEHOLDER.

In the House of Representatives on the 9th inst., we notice the following in reference to Mr. Cessna's contest for a seat in the Legislature, to which he was not elected:

The hour of twelve, set apart for the appointment of a committee to try the contested election case of George W. Householder, having arrived, the petition of sundry elections of Bedford county was read. It set forth:

1st. That the election of Mr. Householder was an "undue" election.

2d. That the return under which he claims his seat is false.

3d. That the election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1861, John Cessna, and not Geo. W. Householder, received a large majority of the legal votes for member of the House, and should have been returned.

The petitioners further declare that the county of Bedford was duly organized as one of the counties of the State in 1771, and that by virtue of the first article of the Constitution of 1790 (sections one, two and four), and by virtue of the same article and sections of the Constitution of 1838, was entitled to a seperate Representative. That at the election in October last, according to the official returns signed by all the judges of Bedford county, John Cessna received 2494 votes (and 13 from a military company in service). That at the said election, George W. Householder received 1462 votes of which at least 1450 were illegal, and should not have been counted for the reason that the several tickets which contained the name of the said Geo. W. Householder, contained also the name of a ceratin Edward M. Schrock, and were, therefore illegal unconstitutional and void.

The votes cast for Messrs. G. W. Householder and John Cessna, in the counties of Bedford and Somerset were as follows:

Caadidate.	*County.*		*Aggregate.*
Householder, Bedford	1462	Somerset 2355	3817
Cessna, "	2494	" 1074	3568

It is contended by Mr. Cessna, that the Constitution secures to Bedford county a separate representation, of which it is now deprived by being attatched to Somernet.

The petition having been read, Mr. Duffield (Phila.) and Mr. Tracy (Bradford) were appointed Tellers, and the usual formalities were gone through with, preparatory to the selection of a committee.

The following named gentleman were chosen as the Committee:—R. Graham, of Westmoreland, John A. Hopper, of Washington, B. B. Strange, of Tioga; George W. Wimley, of Montgomery; Thos. Craig, of Carbon; Joseph J. Moore, of Philadelphia; J. P. Rhoads, of Cumberland; Wm. Divins, of Clarion; Joseph Caldwell, of Philadelphia.

The members of the Committee were then sworn, and a resolution, appointing the first meeting for this evening, was adopted.

The friends of Mr. Cessna in this County are greatly astonished at the extreme anxiety that gentleman manifests to thrust himself into a seat in the Legislature to which he has no earthly claims. In 1850 Cambria was attached to Bedford, and in 1851, Mr. Cessna was a candidate for the Legislature, and was willing to risk his election on the result of Bedford *and* Cambria. According to his doctrine, that bill would have been unconstitutional, and if so, he did wrong in taking his seat. If the position Mr. Cessna now takes to thrust himself into the Legislature be correct, then Fulton county would be forever disfranchised. She adjoins Bedford, Franklin and Huntingdon, all of them old Counties. The probability is she will never have enough population to entitle her to a representative, consequently she would be forever disfranchised.

Mr. Cessna electioneered in Somerset county, had tickets printed there with his name and the Democratic candidate from that County on them, and his tickets in this County had the same names. It looks clear, after all this, that in the last campaign he did not have any very grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the present apportionment bill. It is an after thought.

Many Republicans in Bedford County voted for Mr. Cessna, believing that the election of a talented and prominent Union Democrat would result in more good to the cause of our country than the election of a Republican. At the same time they believed that his opponent was as good a Union man as Mr. Cessna, and would make a first rate member. Since Mr. Cessna's present course, he could scarcely get the votes of a corporal's guard of Republicans in the County. Many also of his own party friends condemn his present course, and his influence will be destroyed.

We know the real secret of Mr. Cessna's contesting the seat of Mr. Householder. He has expressed it to persons here. He wishes to get into the Legislature this winter, and by his course there, make a State reputation, have Bedford and Somerset divided, so as to make his election next fall certain as possible, and then in 1863 secure the nomination and election for Governor. He is very ambitious, but "vaulting ambition may overleap itself."

We understand that six of the members on the above committee are Democrats, and only three Republicans, but we still trust that Mr. Cessna's designs and false claims will be fully known, and that he will still have to keep his seat in the "Third House."

Meeting of the Legislature.

The State Legislature met on Tuesday, week and was organized without difficulty. In the Senate the following officers were chosen—they being the nominations of the Republican caucus:

Speaker—Louis W. Hall, of Blair.
Chief Clerk—George W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia.
Assistant Clerk—G. S. Berry.
Transcribing Clerks—F. Hitchcock, J. M. McAffee, Dr. M. Orlady, Mr. Watt, Mr. Huddelson.
Sergeant at Arms—Herman Yerkes.
Assistants—Messrs. Moore and Dickson.
Door Keeper—John G. Martin, of Lancaster.
Assistants—Messrs. Hunsecker, Heine, Moorehead, Riblett, Johnston and Bubb.
Messenger—Mr. Walker.
Assistant Messenger—Mr. Brower.

Mr. HALL was elected on first ballot by a vote of 21 to 9 for Mr. CRAWFORD.

The House organized by the election of JOHN ROWE, Esq., of Franklin County, as Speaker, on the first ballot, by a vote 53 to 45 for Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington County. Mr. ROWE is a Union Democrat and received the votes of the Republicans and Union Democrats. Mr. HOPKINS was supported by the Democrats who adhered strictly to party.—Capt. E. H Rauch, was re-elected Chief Clerk. The other offices are fairly divided among the Republicans and Union Democrats; so that the House may be considered organized on a Union basis.

Messrs. Hall and Rowe made very appropriate addresses on assuming their positions, and we are sorry that we have not the room to publish them.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We publish this week, to the exclusion of many other matters, the first Annual Message of Gov. A. G. Curtin. It is an able and statesmanlike document and should be read by everyone. It will be seen that after all the expenditures of the year, there remained a balance in the treasury, on the last day of November, of $1,551,605, without reference to the four hundred thousand dollars of the military loan due from the General Government, all of which it has not been found necessary to call in. The whole number of men now in actual service from our State, is 93,577; preparing for service, 16,038, making a total of 109,615 men—exclusive of 20,175 who served in the three months campaign—the quota of the State in the army is, therefore, more than supplied. The recommendation of the Governor in relation to our public schools—to the reform in the militia system—the revision of the tax laws—to the selection of a national armory in Pennsylvania—to the defences on the Delaware, and to other matters of importance, are all sound and practical, and worthy the early and prompt consideration of the Legislature.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Simon Cameron, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of War. Hon. E. M. Stanton of Pennsylvania, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Stanton was the patriotic Attorney General in the last days of Buchanan's administration.

Hon. Simon Cameron has been appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Hon. C. M. Clay, who is on his return home, to take part in the war. Mr. Cameron made an able Secretary of War, and, we have no doubt, as foreign Minister, he will reflect honor on the country.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.—Governor CURTIN has appointed Col. ALEXANDER L. RUSSELL formerly of this place, and one of the Governor's Aids, Adjutant General of the State, in the room of EDWARD M. BIDDLE, resigned. Col. RUSSELL held the appointment of Secretary of State under Governor Johnson, which he filled with signal ability. Mr. Russell will make an able and energetic officer.

HEAVY THUNDER.—There was very heavy thunder on Wednesday morning. We never heard so much nor so loud thunder in winter before.

Messrs. Wharton of the Senate, and Householder and Shrock of the House, have our thanks for favors.

AN OLD CONSPIRACY.

It apears from the documents found among other papers, in the office of Charles E. Bell, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Beaufort, S. C., that a conspiracy of long standing had been concocted, and ranked among its most prominent members, the Barnwells, the Adamases and the Rhetts, old and distinguished families of the Palmetto State. Among the papers are a declaration of rights, and a remonstrance against the oppressive course of the Federal Government in 1850, a constitution for the society so formed as to give evidence of a determined, unending purpose to dissolve the Union, and also resolutions passed inviting other slaveholding states to co-operate. Here are some of the facts which lie behind this monstrous scheme of rebellion and falsify the the assertions that had any other than Abraham Lincoln been elected all would have passed of harmoniously and peacefully.

Gen. McClellan, is recovering from his sickness and will soon be able to attend to business as usual.

MEETING.

We are authorized to state that there will be a meeting on Saturday night, in the Court House, for the purpose of organizing a new military company. Young men, go to the meeting and join the company.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

CAMP CURTIN, Jan. 11, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—We have seldom encroached upon the space of your columns, and never for mere effect. You will therefore perhaps indulge as for the present, while we address ourselves to the friends of the "All Hazard Boys,"—Capt. Compher.

Our company has been for some time seemingly inactive in Camp Curtin; but all this time we have been vigorously engaged in cultivating that discipline which shall prepare us for the sterner duties which draw us into Dixie. The company is attached to the 107th Regiment, commanded by Col. J. H. Wilson of Beaver Co. The regiment is principally from Western Pa. The regiment having about reached its minimum, it is anticipated that we will soon move southward. During the progress of this rebellion, it has been predicted from time to time by some of the public journals that the army of the republic could enjoy its christmas dinners in New Orleans; while others, still more sanguine, have informed our volunteers that they would most certainly return and indulge in those anniversary festivals at home in the circle of their friends, the rebels being conquered.

What vain fancies! Amid the rapid accumulation of the two formidable armies which now confront others over the disputed claims of secessia, these could but be regarded as the idle deductions of an enthusiast. Nothing is more certainly fixed than the fact that our great army will eventually march in triumph up the streets of the Crescent City, if it be essential to victory; but yet for a little while we will eat our crackers elsewhere. We did not get to New Orleans for our christmas dinner, neither did we take it at home; and perhaps the most striking feature in the premises is, that we got none at all, save our regular rations. Yet our company has been by no means neglected, for we *did* enjoy a most superb dinner, a short time ago, made up by a number of the hospital citizens of M. Woodberry Tp.

It came unexpected, and was indeed an agreeable surprise. We take this occasion to assure the soliciting committee and the generous contributors, that they will long be remembered by our entire company with the most grateful hearts.

The superabundance of turkeys, sweet-cakes, sausage, &c., itself becomes a mere mite when we think of the generous impulses which suggested the kind act. We do not wish to crowd your columns with the long list of articles sent; but you will please attach the following list of our liberal benefactors.

J. H. L.

Committee. Miss Leora Potter, Miss Mary Longenecker, Mr. D. Beegle, Mr. John J. Potter.

Contributors, David Stuckey, Jos. Long, Adam Barley, Mrs. Harriet Barley, Mrs. —— Imler, Mrs. L. Kauffman, Mrs. M. Barnet, Rev. John Holsinger, D. K. Barley, J. Snyder, Sam'l Snyder, Jos. Snyder, Mrs. M. Stuckey, D. S. K. Brumbaugh, Jac. Stuckey, Wm. Imler, M. Imler, Miss Sophia Barley, Jno. Furney, David Furney, Geo. Sharp, Mrs. N. Longenecker, Miss L. Replogle, Mrs. M. Hall, Henry Furney, Jacob Ritten, Simon Brumbaugh, Mrs. Sarah Potter, Mrs. Cath. Potter, Mrs. A. McDonald, Mrs. Loreta Beegle, Mrs. L. Stremmel, Mrs. E. Longenecker, Mrs. Mary Fluck, Mrs. M. Glen, Mrs. Susan Potter, Mrs. M. Keagy, Mrs. E. Imler, Ben. Over, Jr. John Bowman, Charles Metzgar, Sam'l Keagy.

HANCOCK, Md. Jan. 6, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—No doubt a communication from the "Woodberry Riflemen" would be of some interest to your readers. By this time probably, you have heard the boom of the cannon. Since the boys left home they have smelt powder. We have been in a hot contest with the reecls, for the last three days, till at last we have gained the victory. The 84th Pa. Regt, (Col. Murrays,) and a part of an Illinois, Regt. while on picket duty across the Potomac, were attacked by the rebels numbering about from ten to eighteen thousand, and made our men retreat across the river. The enemy had ten pieces of artillery, we having only three. Yesterday the 110th Regt. was formed in line of battle on the hill back of Hancock, and about 11 o'clock they opened fire on us. We received some reinforcements, and then our artillery commenced firing upon them, and drove them completely off the hill, but we cannot tell what loss they sustained.

This morning they came back to the hill, our guns firing all day at them, and again they were driven back. Whilst the rebels were running, I noticed a shell burst amongst them, killing one. Not a rebel can now be seen.—Our boys behaved well and took matters coolly, and the officers were not in the least excited, though we had a forced march on Saturday of 26 miles from Hagerstown to Hancock, and just got into Hancock as the firing ceased.—Yesterday a flag of truce came to notify the citizens to leave, as they were going to bombard the town. They also told Col. Murray to surrender but he told them he would help them to fire. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. Murray for his gallant conduct. The citizens have left and the troops are in possession of their houses. The company has been in one battle, and it will please the friends of the soldiers, to know that they behaved well and got out safe.

S. TOBIAS.
Co. C. 110th Pa. Regt.

ST. CLAIR AND UNION BOYS.—We publish the following extract from a letter from Mr. Morris Walker, dated Cumberland, Md., Jan. 13, 1862: "We left Camp Curtin on the 31st Dec., and on the 11th Jan., we landed in Cumberland. Between the above dates we had an engagement at Bath and one at Hancock.—Our force was 900 against 15,000. The boys from Bedford County are all well but W. A. Davis and Wm. Lambright. We left them at Hancock, and I cannot tell how they are at this time. We may remain a few days in Cumberland."

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COLUMN.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 13.—Advices from Hancock, dated yesterday, state that the Rebel Gen. JACKSON, with 15,000 regulars, 3000 militia, and 18 guns, after threatening Romney appeared before this place to-day probably on his return to Winchester.

He had three days' rations left. Up to this time he had made no demonstration. A week ago yesterday he, with his full force, appeared at Bath, where there were only about 500 Union troops, being detachments of several regiments. An attack was made by the whole Rebel militia, who were twice repulsed by our volunteers.

Subsequently JACKSON'S regulars made an attack in front, in the meantime executing a flank movement, when our troops fell back on Hancock. The estimate of JACKSON'S force is corroborated from several sources.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 13.—Advices from Cumberland, received in this city to-night, state that our army is entrenching itself at Patterson's Creek, eight miles on the other side of Cumberland river, on the line of the railroad.

The Rebels are at Bloomery, some fifteen miles distant.

The town of Romney was not destroyed by fire as has been reported.

FROM CAIRO.

The Expedition Down the Mississippi.

ITS DEPARTURE FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, of this city, from Cairo, says:

Owing to the dense fog prevailing here, the expedition Southward has been detained. A portion of the force, however, has been despatched to Sterling Point, and if the weather permits, the remaining portion will be got under way to-morrow.

Cairo presents an unusually warlike appearance to-day.

Five hundred dollars' worth of quinine was captured on the steamer *Courier* a few days ago.

LATER.—A despatch from Cairo to-day says the fog has risen, and that the expedition will probably start to-day. The troops and stores are all on board, and the steamers and gunboats are ready to leave.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—A greater portion of the troops for the Mississippi expedition have already embarked, but it is not expected that they will leave before to-morrow.

It is understood that Generals Paine and McClernand will be in command of the forces from here and Bird's Point, and Generals Smith and Wallace those from Paducah.

THE LATEST.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—[Special to the *Evening Journal*.]—The expedition has commenced.

A large portion of the force has already gone down the river.

It is under convoy of the gunboat *Essex* and *Lexington*

The expedition will probably land at Jefferson, five miles below Bird's Point. The remainder of the expedition is being rapidly embarked, and will sail to-morrow.

[Special to the Chicago *Tribune*. The forces from St. Louis, which have been detained in the river in consequence of a steamer blockading up the channel, will arrive tomorrow morning.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—[Special to the Chicago *Times*.]—The advance of the expedition, composed of McClernand's brigade, landed eight miles down the Mississippi, at the mouth of Mayfield creek, on the Kentucky side, where they pitched their tents for the night.

General Grant and staff went down during the afternoon and returned in the evening. The remainder of the force will move in the morning.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Reinforcements Sent to Tybee Island—Skirmish Near Port Royal—Severe Loss to the Rebels.

There were twelve vessels waiting storage for their cargoes at Port Royal, and new store houses were to be immediately constructed.

Our forces at Tybee Island have been increased by some three thousand men from Port Royal. Fort Pulaski still kept firing on Tybee Island, and one private had been killed.

There was a skirmish between General Stevens' forces on the mainland and the Rebels, on the 5th instant, resulting in serious loss to the Rebels, besides seven prisoners captured.

General Sherman had sent 3,500 men to reinforce Gen. Stevens, for the purpose of making active operations on the railroad between Savannah and Charleston, and severely censured Stevens for his want of activity.

Reinforcements were daily arriving at Port Royal.

All our troops are in good health and eager for active operations.

Progress is being made in the collection of the cotton crop.

"Contrabands" are continually coming within our lines.

According to the correspondent of the Express, the enemy's works were completely destroyed in the recent attack on them, and our troops returned to Port Royal Island, two regiments going back to Hilton Head. On the 3d inst., after our troops had left the western shore of the Coosaw, having accomplished their mission, the Rebels fell back five miles to Garden Corner, showing that the effect of the chastisement given was salutary.

A Bloodless Victory in Eastern Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The *Gazette* says:

"From the late editor of the Sandy Valley *Advocate*, now one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Democrat*, who arrived here from Sandy Valley Kentucky has ended in a disgraceful rout.

"On Monday last, Col. Garfield's forces, including the Forty-second Ohio, Tenth Kentucky, and 1800 cavalry, had proceeded up the Big Sandy to Painsville, within seven miles of the rebel encampment, when they were met by a flag of truce bearing a message from Humphrey Marshall, asking if matters could not be arranged without a fight.

"Col. Garfield immediately replied that he could offer no arrangements except either to fight or to surrender unconditionally.

"Marshall then addressed his men, informing them that they had no alternative except to surrender or disband, and giving them their choice, they immediately collected and set fire to all their wagons, tents, camp equipage, supplies, etc., and then each man was permitted to take care of himself, the whole force scattering in confusion. No attempt was made to save anything except their cannon, which where hauled off.

"Col. Garfield despatched his cavalry in pursuit. They expect to capture the guns, perhaps pick up many of the flying rebels.

"The rebels in Northeastern Kentucky, from the high estimation in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities were held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership. A sufficient Federal force will be left in that region to secure its future peace and safety."

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

LOUISVILLE, JAN. 11.—The *Democrat* of this city received advices this evening which corroborate the account telegraphed from Cincinnati of the disbanding of Humphrey Marshall's forces near Painsville.

No further particulars have been received of the affair.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE,

The Burnside Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10.—The long expected Burnside Expedition has arrived here. The advance, in command of General Foster, came into Hampton Roads at about one o'clock this afternoon, and the remaining vessels have been arriving up to the present time. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested here when it became known that the expedition was coming up, and the shore, wharves and ramparts of the Fortress were soon crowded with spectators. Enthusiastic cheers were exchanged between the troops on the transports and the crowd on the shore and the various bands of the regiments comprising the expedition performed a number of patriotic airs, "Dixie" being the most prominent.

The unusual excitement in the Roads this afternoon woke up the curiosity of the enemy and a steam-tug was sent out to reconnoitre. She came out some distance and after taking observations of the fleet returned. The destination of the expedition is as much a secret as ever. It will probably remain here a few days, or until the final arrangements are completed.

General Burnside will arrive here this evening. The fleet was detained some twelve hours in the bay by the heavy fog prevailing. Gen. Foster and staff paid their respects to Gen. Wool this afternoon.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. She brings no news of particular interest. The enemy have not made their appearance there since the 5th of December.

The schooner E. H. Atwood, Capt. Smith, 84 days from Malaga with fruit and wine, put into Hatteras on the 5th inst., short of provisions. She was supplied and was to sail for New York on the 11th.

On the 24th of Dec. there arrived at the Inlet in an open boat, from Roanoke Island, fifteen contrabands, and on the day before the Spaulding left five slaves arrived from Plymouth, N. C. who had been five days on the voyage. They say that they were fired at as they passed Roanoke Island. They report that much privation existed among the people.

Christmas and New Years Days were celebrated at the Inlet in an appropriate manner, and the 8th of January was signalized by a general display of bunting.

Some of the soldiers at Hatteras are employing their leisure time in conducting an adult school for the instruction of the negroes. The school is under the charge of Patrick Kelly, of Company C, United States Artillery, a man deeply interested in the scheme, and every way qualified for his difficult post.

The War in Missouri.

JENNISON'S JAYHAWKERS AT WORK.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 9.—Intelligence, known to be of a reliable character, has just been received here from Johnson county, to the effect that a part of Col. Jennison's Regiment (the Jayhawkers) was at Malden, and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned, and had fired the houses of the most prominent Rebels engaged in that affair, as well as in the attack on Major Hough's command.

The house of the notorious Cookerell, a Methodist preacher, and Thompkins Bradley, a Methodist class leader in the same church, have been fired, together with the houses of Rebels of lesser note.

The Rebels in Warrensburg are said to be in a high state of excitement concerning the near approach of Jennison. They well know that they have committed all sorts of outrages on the quiet and peaceful citizens of that county; and that if justice be meted out to them

their houses will be burned. It is said that Cockerell has gone to Price's camp with about 300 men.

DEFEAT OF A REBEL FORCE ON SILVER CREEK.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—General Palmer telegraphs to General Halleck, from Otterville, that on the 8th instant Majors Parrence and Hubbard, with 450 troops, attacked the notorious Rebel Poindexter, with from 1,000 to 1,300 men, on Silver Creek, in Howard county, totally routing them, with the loss of seven killed left on the field, while many more were carried off; from fifty to seventy-five wounded; and thirty prisoners. Our loss was four killed and wounded.

The Rebel camp was destroyed and a large number of horses and teams taken. A heavy fog, which prevailed at the time, alone saved them from complete destruction.

The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis was organized to-day, and one hundred and fifty firms enrolled their names as members.

GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

DISEMBARKMENT OF THE REINFORCEMENTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In consequence of orders from Washington, the troops of Gen. Butler's expedition will be disembarked from the steamer *Constitution*. Col. French's regiment will be landed at Fort Independence, and the Twelfth Maine Regiment will return to its camp at Lowell.

THE BEDFORD LYCEUM

Will meet at the Court House, on next Saturday evening at 6½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Question for debate:—"Should the liberty of the press be restricted?"—Aff. G, H. Spang. Neg. O. E. Shannon.

Declaimer—Wm. Fyan.
Essayist—J. G. Fisher.

JOHN PALMER, Sec'y.

☞ Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 8th inst., by the Rev. William M. Deatrick, Mr. ABRAHAM M. PIPER of Piper's Run to Miss E. JENNIE KAY of Yellow Creek, this county.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Gephart, at the residence of the Bride's Mother, Mr. SIMON STATES to Miss EMMA MORGRET, both of West Providence township, Bedford co.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th ult., at the Washington Hotel, by Rev. R F Sample, Mr JAS R LOYD, of Broad Top, to Mrs MARY ANN WALKER of Bedford.

DIED.

On Sabbath morning, 15th ult., ANNA AMANDA, infant child of William and Isabella Cook, of this place, exactly two years old. This interesting child, having opened her eyes on earth, has already at this early period, closed them in death, as if weary of life in its present state of conflict and woe. Yet, the thought is a most happy one, especially to the the bereaved parents, that she still lives, breathing a more congenial atmosphere—a cherub bright in Heaven: For "Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for such is the kingdom of Heaven."—*Mat.* 19 c. 14 v. S. K.

J. S. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,

Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 17,-'62.tf

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and JOHN TAYLOR, and JAMES BURNS Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 10th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within th, said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 17, 1862.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, 1862. John Ritchey, Esq., Foreman, Alvey Boylon, Thomas Growden, William Gray, Frederick Mench, Saml. D. Broadt, David Roland, sen., Wm. Derremore, Joseph Fisher, Esq., Michael Wareham, Jas. H. Frazier, Andrew Dibert, George Mock, Henry Wertz, William Ritchey of Wm., Vachel Brangle, David F. Buck, Saml. Dreuning, Esq., Henry W. Smith, Jacob L. May, John Corley, Jr., Michael Wertz, Abraham Johnston, John Brown, Esq.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for February Term, 1862. Matthew Murray, John Kerr, Jacob D. Fetter, John A. Burus, Samuel Barly, John Lowry, Jacob Miller of Henry, William Foster, George Bennett, John Aldstadt, John F. Lowry, Jacob Ewig, Michael L. Putt, John James, Jacob H. Bouser, Joseph Souser, John Dasher, William Gracy, John Hohman, Jas. M. Snowden, James Moore, George Reimund, Samuel Burket, Solomon Adams, Saml Replogle, Godfrey Yeager, Thomas M. Long, Frederick Miller, George Stuckey, James W. Reed, Dewalt Hershberger, David Kochendorfer, William Cook, John D. Lucas, Jno John Layton, Frederick Kauffman, Daniel Stoler, John Fickes.

Jan. 17, 1862.

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM.

Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Lavari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Essate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 272 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-and-a-half story weather-boarded dwelling house, double log barn, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Owen Ash. Hezekiah Barkman and others. Also one tract of land containing 400 acres more or less, about one acre cleared, and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jonathan Owens, John Gordon and others, all situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

ALSO,

One lot of ground counting 1½ acre more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Lidig, Michael Stroup and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO,

One small tract of land containing 6 acres more or less, nearly cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brideham, Charles Colfelt and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

ALSO,

All the interest of Defendant, John McCanles, in the following described tracts of land, situate in the Township of Broad Top, Bedford County, viz: One of them beginning at a post of this, and now land of William Figard, thence South eighty-six degrees, West three hundred and twenty perches to a post (formerly a white oak, gone) in the line of land belonging to John Savage's heirs, thence by said land, South one and a half degrees, West twenty nine perches to a post, a corner; thence South eighty-eight degrees, West six perches to a Spanish oak, a corner, thence South twenty-eight and a half degrees, West twenty-two perches to a post set for a corner, thence by land of Hopewell & Co., North eighty degrees, East nineteen perches and five tenths, to a chestnut, thence South thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-two perches to a post, set for a corner, thence by said last mentioned land and land now or late of John Griffith, North sixty-four degrees, East ninety nine perches to a linn (or line,) thence South eighty-seven degrees, East thirty-two perches, to a chestnut, a corner; thence North forty-six and a half degrees, East forty-one perches and five-tenth to a post, (formerly chestnut oak, gone,) thence North forty degrees, East fifty-two perches to stones set for a corner, thence South fifty-five degrees, East thirty-five perches to a post set for a corner, thence North nineteen degrees, West eleven perches to a white oak, thence North forty-nine degrees, East thirty-two perches to a post, and thence North sixteen degrees, West eleven perches to the post mentioned, post in the line of William Figard's land, the place of begining, containing 12½ acres, 152 perches of land, and the usual allswance of six per cent. for roads, &c.—And the other of said tracts adjoining the above mentioned land of John Griffith and others, situate in Broad Top township, bounded as aforesaid. Begining at a red oak a corner of this and land of said John Griffith, thence South eighty-three degrees, East fifty-seven perches to a hickory, a corner, thence still by said land North thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-six perches to a post or corner, thence still by said land of John Griffith North seventy degrees, West forty-eight perches to a chestnut, a corner of this and land of Hopewell & Co., and thence by said last mentioned land of Hopewell & Co., South forty-one degrees, West eighty perches to the first mentioned red oak the place of begining containing 19 acres, 123 perches, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads, &c. And all the above described lands, advertised as the property of John McCanles, Deft.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 177 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and log stable, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Mock, James Barefoot, Jacob Bisel and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Saylor.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in the town of Marietta fronting about 60 feet each and extending back about 110 feet, with a two story log dwelling house and frame stable, thereon erected, adjoining lot of Joseph C. Dull on the South, ar. alley on the North and land of Adolphus Ake on the East, and public road on the West, situate in Union tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Corle.

JOHN CESSNA,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1862.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday the 11th day of February, next at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

1. The supplemental account of Aaron Reed, Executor of the last will, &c. of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, late of South Woodbury Township, dec'd.

2. The account of John Morse, Administrator of the Estate of Norman Johnson, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

3. The acoount of Ann Marks, Administratrix of the Estate of John J. Marks, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

4. The account of David Clitz, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Clitz, late of Southampton Township, deceased.

5. The final account of Jeremiah E. Black, and of the Administrators of the Estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

6. The account of Michael Wertz, Esq, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph P. Carber, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

7. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

8. The account of Elias Dell, Esq., Executor of the last Will &c., of John Snowberger, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE,
Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Jan. 17th, 1862.-*

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second account of George F. Riddle, assignee of Israel and Simon Oppenheimer, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation on Tuesday the 11th day of February next.

ALSO—The account of John H. Rush, Trustee of Peter Biddle of Bedford Township.

S. H. TATE,
Proth'y.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1862.-*

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held on the 10th day of February next, for Tavern License, for the ensuing year.

Frederick Berkheimer, St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer, Monroe Township,
Saml. R. Bottonfield, West Providence Tp.,
Levi H. Deihl, Hopewell Tp.,
John Hillegas, Juniata Tp.,
P. G. Morgret, Bloody Run Borough.

S. H. TATE,
Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Bedford, Jan. 17, '62.-*

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

List of Causes

PUT down for trial at Febuary term, 1862.

Henry Smith et al	vs	Reuben Smith
Jacob Farkners use	"	John Alsip, Esq.
John Snyder, *sr.*	"	John C. Black
J. C. McLanahan et al	"	A. J. Snively, Esq,
Francis D Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannon
R D Barclay's use	"	J Brenneman et al
Samuel Blackburn	"	George Blackburn
S A Sigafoos	"	P Freytet
Collins, Dull & Co	"	E L Anderson
Same	"	John Cessna
Same	"	Nicholas Lyons
Reed, Rupp & Schell	"	Jacob Ritchey
J Filler et al	"	Poor Directors
Hezekiah O'Neal	"	Charles P Adams
Samuel Law	"	Peter Hillegas
Alexander Hollar	"	George Troutman
Noah J Miller	"	P. G. Morgret et al
David Imler	"	Joseph Crisman

S. H. TATE,
Proth'y.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1862.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the free holders residing in he vicinity of Boydstown in said County, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford & Stoystown Turnpike road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old state road on the North. The one of the length of—feet and the other of the length of—feet; and both of the width of sixteen feet, the first being the alley, between lots Nos. 41 & 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old state road aforesaid. The one of the length of—feet, the other of the length of—feet, next of the length of—feet, all of the width of sixteen feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25 and 15 and 17 and 7 and 9 so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said Town South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North and running thence South thirty degrees west, two hundred and twenty feet, to a twenty foot alley. The same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said Town of Boydstown; Also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town plot, which said alleys have become useless, inconvenient and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity."

Whereupon the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the County papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

By the Court,

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Dec. 20, 1861.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton Township, on Wednesday the 8th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe Township on Thursday the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mixell.

East Providence Township, on Friday the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence Township, on Saturday the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, in the Borough of Bloody Run.

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday the 14th, at the house of George Baily.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday the 15th, at the house of Martin Feightner.

Juniata Township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Follet.

Napier Township, on Friday the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday the 18th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

Bedford Township, on Monday the 20th at the Commissioners office.

Snakespring Township, on Tuesday the 21st, at the house of D. L. Deffbaugh.

Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday the 22d at the house of J. A. Gump.

Hopewell Township, on Thursday the 23d at the house of John Dasher.

Broad Top Township, on Friday the 24th, at the house of J. B. Castner.

Liberty Township, on Saturday the 25th, at the house of Mrs. C. Tricker.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Monday the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, Esq.

South Woodberry Township, on Tuesday the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.

Union Township, on Wednesday the 29th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair Township, on Thursday the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Bedford Borough, on Friday the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redness, according to law. (The appeals will be held on the days above stated between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.)

ATTEST:
H. Nicodemus, Clerk,
Commissioners' Office,
Dec. 20th, 1861.

WM. M. PEARSON,
J. FEIGHTNER.
P. J. SHOEMAKER
Commissioners.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Danl. Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec., to wit: Joseph and Danl. Sleighter and Nicholas Sleighter, Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards was intermarried with John Hall, leaving issue, Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick, and Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residingin, Bedford county except Danl. Garlick, whose residence is not known, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, David Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barclay Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Solomon Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford co., and William Sleighter, residing in Blair co., California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in for said county, on the second Monday, the 10th day of Feb., next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Danl. Sleighter, dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued, and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of of partition or valuation, issued out at the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, for that purpose directed, or shew cause why the same should not be sold by order of said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the seal of the said Court at Bedford, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1861.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest,
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Jan. 10th, 1862.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable o winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.
Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.
Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov, 23, 1861.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann and Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterson, a Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Nov. 23, 18.16

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the pemises, on

TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land, situate in Rays Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Ritchey on the East, William Gracy on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs,) containing 290 acres and 15 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half *LOG DWELLING HOUSE* thereon erected.

TERMS—One-half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
D. FORD,
Administrators.

Dec. 13, 1861.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach,* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 1st of FEBRUARY, next,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 187 acres and 101 perches and allowance, 75 acres cleared and under fence, about 5 acres of which is meadow. The improvements are a two story Log House and double Log Barn. A good never failing spring of water near the door. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit on this tract.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Acting Ex'or of Estate of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.

Jan. 3, 1862.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1851.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. C. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients

*From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOE MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in Dentistry at his office. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting o DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Monroe Township, will employ seven or eight good, competent teachers. Apply immediately to the subscribers at Clearville.

OLIVER HORTON, *President.*

J. S. MESSERSMITH, *Sec'ty.*

Nov. 22.1861.–*

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to their indebtedness.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Jan. 3, 1862.–z*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Maranda Riddle, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 3, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,

Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.–*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especialy Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61–1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,

Dec. 27, 1861

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following property, sold as the property of Charles Dannaker, to wit: One gray Colt, one bay Mare, one dark bay Mare, one brown Mare, one yearling Colt, (black,) one bay sucking Colt, one black Colt, one narrow wheeled Wagon, one Wood Sled, one pair Ladders, 16 acres Wheat in the ground, 12 acres of Rye, 12 acres Corn, one Cow, one yearling Steer, one small Steer, 10 Shoats, 7 Hogs, ⅔ of 50 doz. Rye, ⅔ of 20 doz. Wheat, ⅔ of 200 doz. Oats, 20 bushels Buckwheat, one Plough, and five tons Hay, which I permit to remain with the said Charles Dannaker during my pleasure.

CHRISTIAN A. DANNAKER

Dec. 20,'61.–3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londonderry tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumb'l'd Valley tp.

Dec. 13, 1861–* *Executors.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 1st FEBRUARY, next,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared.

The improvements are a *LOG FRAME HOUSE*, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also an apple orchard. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, Sr., and Alexander McDonald.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Reed, dec'd.

Dec. 27, 1861.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscribet. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAMER, & CO.

Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,

Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks*, at 56 cents per yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets*; with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.

MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.

MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 3, 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 13th day of December, 1861, I placed in the possession of Catharine McIlnay, one Milch Cow, two head of young Cattle, eight head of Sheep, and five dollars worth of Hay, to remain with her during my pleasure.

DANIEL HAMM.

Dec. 27, 1861.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Southampton Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, *Admr.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 18, 1860.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keevers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, on

SATURDAY 25th the day of JANUARY, next,

all that tract of land, late the property of Zachens Luman, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz on the North, Sarah Luman, on the South, and others, containing 109 acres, and 154 perches.

The improvements are a one and a half story Log Dwelling House, log barn, and other outbuildings; about 45 acres are cleared and under fence, 7 acres of which are meadow—balance well timbered. There is also a good orchard on the premises.

Terms—One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, one third of the residue to remain in the land, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN LUMAN, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call without delay upon A. King, at Bedford, and make settlement. Attention to this matter may save costs.

A. KING,
Nov. 8, 1861. FR. JORDAN.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the farm of the subscribers in Bedford tp., about two months ago, a white sow and two white shoats, each with a piece off the right ear, no other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 10.–'62. GEO. D. SHUCK & CO.

Rail Road Election.

THE Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for President and twelve Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D., 1862, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock, P. M.; and a meeting of said Stockholders is hereby called for said purpose.

JNO. P. REED, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 15, 1860.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, *Executor.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *AND* SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at the time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminster Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

Estate of Wm. Anderson, dec'd.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John P. Reed, Esq., Trustee, to sell the Real Estate of William Anderson, late of Broadtop Township, dec'd, will sit for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 30th day of December, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Dec. 20, 1861. Auditor.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.